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THE MARQUIS OF MILFORD HAVEN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

The death of the Marquis of Milford Haven, on September 14th, at the age of 67, came unexpectedly.

The Marquis had been spending a holiday in Scotland and returned to London in good health. He stayed at the Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, attended a theatre on the day of his return to town. Next morning he complained of feeling unwell. He died in the afternoon at the club from heart failure, following a severe attack of influenza.

No one was present when the Marquis suddenly expired. The housekeeper, after attending to him, returned and found him dead. His wife and younger daughter, who were staying at a London hotel preparatory to journeying to Paris, were summoned, but arrived too late. Both sons were absent, as they were serving aboard warships.

The late Marquis of Milford Haven had a long and distinguished naval career, entering the Royal Navy as a cadet in 1883. As lieutenant he served in the Egyptian War (1882), and was decorated. In 1902 he was appointed Director of Naval Intelligence. He was made a Rear-Admiral in 1904, and in 1908 was Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet. In 1911 Prince Louis of Battenberg, as he then was, was transferred to the Home Fleet, and the following year was appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. At the outbreak of war he resigned that position, and three years later, at the King's request, relinquished his German titles, assumed, by Royal license, the surname of Mountbatten and was created a Peer. He was born in Austria in May, 1854, and was the eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, but was naturalised as a British subject on entering the Royal Navy.

THE FUNERAL.

Large crowds gathered along the route and paid silent marks of respect as the remains of the admiral of the Fleet, the Marquis of Milford Haven, were borne on September 18th from the Chapel Royal to Westminster Abbey for the first part of the funeral service. Full service honours were accorded, the coffin being covered with the Union Jack and borne on a gun carriage drawn by Bluejackets. The deceased's sword and cocked hat rested upon the coffin, and three officers marching behind carried a velvet cushion bearing the Marquis's decorations. A firing party of Marines preceded the coffin, and the band of the Royal Marine Artillery played a funeral march. Earl Bessy, with six other Admirals, and Major-General Herbert Blumberg acted as pall-bearers. The Dean of Westminster conducted the service in the Abbey, and afterwards the procession proceeded to Victoria Station. The coffin was conveyed by train to Portsmouth and by destroyer to Cowes for interment in Chippinham Churchyard.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

"THE TIMES" AND THE VICEROY.

The Times on Sept. 8th, in a leader on a speech by the Viceroy, says that it shows that Lord Reading is getting at close grips with the task. It may be long before India returns to tranquillity and long-lived quiet. Backwaters are now, politically, subject to movements that are stirring all the continents. The journal agrees with Lord Reading's view that the Moplah revolt is not symptomatic of conditions in the whole of India. Intelligence has begun to see "where the alliance between Mr. Gandhi and the Ali Brothers is leading them." The paper says: "Lord Reading spoke firmly of his intention to maintain law and order but we should like to see steps taken to deal with the real instigators of these ebullitions. The time seems near when the Government of India must not be content with firm speeches."

The Times reserves its views on Lord Reading's rather startling announcement that a new legal procedure may be adopted in cases where Europeans and Indians are concerned and adds: "Lord Reading does not seem to be aware of the subtle process of European baiting that is now developing in India, ranging from railway booking offices to gross provocative acts which would not be tolerated between Europeans. While Lord Reading rightly says that strict justice does not always result in cases between Europeans and Indians there have been cases wherein Europeans have also ground of complaint against the law courts for fines."

THE SILVER MARKET.

The Daily Telegraph City correspondent, referring on September 22nd to the rise in silver and largely increased export from London to India compared with last year, expresses the opinion that the bazaars' extensive buying indicates that they are through the worst of the depression and the slight recovery in the rupee confirms this idea. He says that the rise in silver is assisted by the withdrawal of Continental supplies from the market.

IF YOUR WEAR GLASSES

there is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortable and secure that you forget you have them on—the most important improvement in eye-glasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—Advz.

AMERICAN ADVICE TO THE CHINESE.

"BY REFUSING SHANTUNG NOTE THEY LOSE."

The New York World, has published the following comment on the Shantung question, according to a dispatch received in Tokyo:

"The Peking Government has opposed from the beginning the Japanese overtures for direct negotiations on the Shantung questions, and still maintains the same irreconcilable attitude towards Japan, apparently with the determination to drag the question into the Washington conference."

"The Chinese authorities, however, should be reminded that by so doing they are only depriving themselves of a chance for the settlement of the difficulty in their favour. Apart from the propriety or otherwise of the policy assumed by the Imperial Japanese Government, the fact remains indisputable that Japan is in occupation of Shantung by virtue of the Versailles Treaty in which the majority of the Powers participated."

"Under these circumstances the probability is that if the Chinese authorities refrain from direct negotiations Japan will have to remain in occupation of the region for an unlimited period of time, when the consequence will be the infinite multiplication of the Chinese losses."

"The Chinese attempt under present conditions to appeal to the Powers for aid and sympathy regarding the Shantung question will be tantamount to the disregard of the position of the Powers participating in the Versailles Treaty. This state of affairs deprives the question of the prospects of favourable solution even if it is introduced in the coming Washington convention. The Chinese Government will therefore be well advised to open direct negotiations with the Imperial Government and thus ensure chance of settling the difficulty in its own favour."

ECONOMY IN THE ARMY.

A 20 PER CENT CUT.

A circular memorandum has been sent by the Treasury, through the War Office, to all the Commands of the Army, intimating that, in view of the grave condition of national finances, it is imperative that a saving of at least 20 per cent. must be effected in Army expenditure. This is to be effected without impairing the fighting value of the Army or reduction of the present strength, and all ranks are called upon to assist in effecting necessary economy by preventing waste, saving time, and suggesting means and methods whereby time, labour, and material can be saved.

For the first time in the history of the Army the rank and file in the Aldershot Command have been invited to communicate their ideas direct to the headquarters of their command without first submitting them to their immediate officers. Where such ideas are found to be practical or helpful credit will be placed on the record of the soldier. The whole administration of the Army, from platoon organisation to headquarters of command, is to be carefully and systematically overhauled, in order to see whether even minor economies can be effected, and the civilian staffs employed in the upkeep of barracks, etc., are to be ruthlessly cut down. Much of the present work of barracks repair will be carried out in future by the troops in occupation.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERED BY LIEUT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

PARADES.

The Corps "Less Reserve Company" will parade as "strong as possible" on Monday, October 17th, at Volunteer Headquarters, at 5.30 p.m.

Dress: Khaki jacket, shorts (Scottish Company: Kilts without aprons), helmets, puttees, black boots.

Web Equipment: Belt, braces, and pouches, rifle and sidearms.

Leather Equipment: Belt, pouches and bandolier, rifles and sidearms.

Machine-gun Section carry revolver and holsters.

FIELD DAY.

A Field Day will be held on Sunday, October 30th, 1921, in accordance with programme of training. Launch will leave Blake Pier for Chin-wan in the morning.

Haversack rations will be provided. Platoon Commanders, M.G., and Mounted Infantry Commanders should notify the Adjutant, by the 24th inst., of approximate numbers who will attend to enable the necessary arrangements to be made. Further details will be notified later.

MUSKETRY.

Part 1 Annual Musketry Course will be fired by "all Casuals who have not yet fired this season," on Sundays, October 16th and 23rd, at King's Park Range, commencing at 10 a.m. both dates.

Dress: Plain clothes.

Officer for duty, October 16th—Bt. Major G. F. E. Hapson, D.S.O.

Officer for duty, October 23rd—Lieut. J. S. McCann.

Members must fire on one of above dates to qualify for efficiency.

CADET COMPANY.

The Company will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, the 17th inst., at 5.30 p.m.

Dress: Drill order with carbines.

G. F. E. Hapson, Bt. Major, Adjutant, H.V.D.C., Hongkong, October 14th, 1921.



TO-NIGHT 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT

The Mysteries of a Royal Court
Lend interest to this romantic and stirring
photoplay, of the French Reign of Terror

WILLIAM FOX

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"THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL"

4.30 p.m. sharp! MATINEE 4.30 p.m. sharp!

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2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

TRAILED by THREE. Episodes 4th & 5th.

Usual Prices.—Booking at Messrs. MEHTA & Co. (Tel. 951)

EAST POINT GARAGE.

2WO STREET.

(ON TRAMWAY ROUTE TO CAUSEWAY BAY.)

The management beg to inform the Public that the above New and Commodious Garage is now open for their inspection.

Cars may be garaged in separate lockup stalls \$15.00 per month.

Repairs of all kinds executed at reasonable rates with satisfaction guaranteed.

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[1604]

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For roofs, partitions & ceilings.

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XMAS SALE NOW ON

For 15 days only.

From 1st. to 15th. October, 1921.

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Each AERTEX garment contains myriads of tiny air cells giving FREEDOM of the pores and FREEDOM of the body in its natural movement—let AERTEX demonstrate the air way to health and comfort.

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SHIRTS, SHEETINGS, Etc.

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The Cellular Clothing Co. Ltd., Fore Street, London, E.C.2, England.

A MOTOR LAUNCH OFF LAMMA.

REPAIRING THE ENGINE OR SMUGGLING?

An opium prosecution presenting some unusual features came before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy, yesterday, when two men connected with a motor launch and two found on a sampan were charged with possession of illicit opium. A further charge was preferred against the coxswain of the launch of using his vessel for the conveyance of opium.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who appeared for all the defendants, told the Magistrate at the outset that the case, according to his instructions, presented disagreeable features and he would have to make certain serious charges against the police constables concerned.

Inspector Spear stated that, on the afternoon of October 10th, two Indian police constables stationed on Lamma Island went out to a motor launch which had two sampans alongside and found in the launch an open bag containing 720 taels of raw opium and in one sampan, alongside, a smaller bag of opium and a pair of scales.

Mr. Lo said the defence was that the Indians chased a junk and, losing it, trumped up a charge against the people on the motor-launch, which happened to be there because of a breakdown of the engine. The defendants alleged that the constables told a European police officer that no opium was found on the launch.

Indian constable B63 said that, having received information that opium was to be found on a motor launch and two sampans in sight of the Police Station on Lamma Island, he and another constable took their arms, concealed themselves on a sampan and went out to the vessel.

On arrival they took the men on the launch by surprise and told them not to move. They then examined the vessel and saw on the deck a large bag containing opium. On one of the sampans was a small bag of opium; it required a search to find this bag. In the other sampan was a small child. The motor-boat people, when told that they must go to the police station, said they could not. They were threatened with firearms and then agreed to accompany the constables to the station.

In reply to Mr. Smith, the witness said the first two defendants were sitting a distance from the engine, talking, when the raid was made. When required to do so they started the engine at once.

In reply to Mr. Lo, the witness said he was willing to take an oath in accordance with his religion that his evidence was true. He saw no boat escape as they approached the vessel, nor did he see men run from it when it reached the shore.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Lo): You suggest that the constables went to the wrong spot and now don't like to admit it?

Mr. Lo said that was his suggestion. The witness also denied that there was any indication that the motor boat engine was out of order.

A discussion as to the credibility of the evidence arose at this stage between the Magistrate and Mr. Lo, and the Magistrate remarked that it struck him that in giving his evidence the constable was not telling the truth. He was shifting about so, all the time he spoke. "Those are things I have to watch, in these Courts," added Mr. Orme.

Indian constable B14 gave evidence that he accompanied the last witness. His story varied in certain respects. He said they took the informant with them in the sampan; the other constable said they left him ashore. This witness said, also, that there was ten minutes' delay before the motor boat engine could be got to work.

In the course of a discussion as to the date of the next hearing, the Magistrate remarked: "It looks to me as if there was a screw loose somewhere. I don't think the story told is quite what happened, and Mr. Lo, of course, says it is quite the contrary."

Inspector Spear said he would try and get the crew of the sampan to see whether they corroborated the constables' story.

The Magistrate: I felt that the first men was not telling the whole truth; if you feel that that does not vitiate your case we can go on next time.

Mr. Smith (Superintendent of Imports and Exports) asked what part of the evidence was not believed? It seemed to him very clear. Was the presence of the opium on the motor boat not believed? because he could give the name of the ship it came from. Mr. Smith also mentioned that the opium was damp and referred to the practice of dumping illicit opium into the Harbour from ships, so that it could be recovered later. If the case were proved he would press for confiscation of the motor launch.

The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday.

GUN HELMETS FOR 2d.

New gun helmets such as are issued by the Government to troops going to the East are selling in Bermondsey at 2d. each.

A van laden with these helmets calls at various shops in the Bermondsey area at irregular intervals, sells many hundreds of helmets at a ridiculously low price, and then disappears. No one seems to know whence the van comes. The helmets are retailed occasionally at 1d., and the children are having the time of their lives playing soldiers or making mud pies in articles which must have cost the taxpayer at least 15s.

"These helmets were undoubtedly bought at a high war price," said Mr. A. Harvey, the director of a large business in Bermondsey, to a *Daily Express* representative. "They were paid for by the taxpayers. I suppose it will not be long before tenders will be invited for supplying overseas troops with gun helmets to be bought again with taxpayers' money."

SPORT.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The football season was advanced another stage by the draw for the opening matches.

The following Clubs have entered:— Division I. (11).—Hongkong Club, Hongkong Police, H.M.S. "Ambrose," H.M.S. "Cairo," H.M.S. "Curlew," H.M.S. "Tamar," H.M.S. "Titania," R.G.A. 2/Wiltshires, Kowloon, and S.C.A.

Division II. (13).—Hongkong Club, H.M.S. "Carlisle," H.M.S. "Curlew," R.G.A. 3/Wiltshires, Kowloon, United Recreation Club, University, 22nd Punjabis, St. Joseph's and S.C.A. "A" and "B" teams.

The draw resulted as follows:—

DIVISION I.

October 20th, 1931; kick-off at 4.30 p.m.

S.C.A. v. "Cairo," at S.C.A. ground. Police v. "Tamar," at Navy "B" ground.

"Ambrose" v. "Curlew," at Navy "A" ground. 2/Wiltshires v. R.G.A. at Sookunpoo ground.

Hongkong Club v. Kowloon, at Club ground.

"Titania," a bye.

DIVISION II.

October 22nd, 1931; kick-off at 3 p.m.

St. Joseph's v. S.C.A. "B," at St. Joseph's ground.

United Rec. Club v. Wilt. Res. at United ground.

H.K. Club Res. v. Kowloon Res. at Club ground.

22nd Punjabis v. University, at Punjabis ground.

S.C.A. "A" v. R.G.A. Res. at Navy "B" ground.

"Carlisle" v. "Curlew" Res. at Navy "A" ground.

October 29th, 1931; kick-off at 3 p.m.

S.C.A. "B" v. United, at S.C.A. ground.

"Curlew" Res. v. St. Joseph's, at Navy "B" ground.

R.G.A. Res. v. Wilt. Res. at Sookunpoo ground.

S.C.A. "A" v. H.K. Club Res. at Club ground.

Kowloon Res. v. Punjabis, at Kowloon ground.

University v. "Carlisle," at Navy "A" ground.

October 30th, 1931; kick-off at 3 p.m.

22nd Punjabis applied to play some of the home fixtures on the grass pitch at Kowloon on the Reclamation ground.

Provisional sanction was granted and they meet the University on this ground in their opening match on October 22nd.

The 1st Troop Hongkong Boy Scouts applied to enter Division II, but their entry was received after the date fixed for receiving entries.

DISPUTED RICKSHA FARES

EUROPEANS SUMMONED BY COOLIES.

Two rickshaw coolies, shepherded by a rickshaw farmer, attended before Mr. Lindell, yesterday, in support of summonses against Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morgan of refusing to pay legal rickshaw hire.

The cases could not be heard, however, as the summonses had not been served.

Traffic Inspector Garrod said the police could serve the summons if an adjournment were granted. The defendants had changed their address since the matter arose, but Mr. Morgan was employed as a storekeeper at Kowloon Dock. The story of the two pullers was that they were engaged, early on the evening of September 24th, to take Mr. and Mrs. Morgan to the Kowloon Cricket Club pavilion. The pullers waited outside the Club till after midnight and then sought the hirers at the place where they were first engaged—Tavri Buildings. Ultimately, they said, they took Mr. and Mrs. Morgan home from the K.O.C. at 3 a.m., but still were not paid. A police sergeant, who received a complaint from the coolies, called on the defendants and they said they had paid the coolies and refused to have anything further to do with it.

The Magistrate: I don't quite see the point of summoning the lady as well. If a wife travels it is the husband who pays, or is expected to pay, at any rate. I think the summons might be withdrawn against Mrs. Morgan and Mr. Morgan can be summoned in respect of both rickshaws.

The case was adjourned for a week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE CHINESE HOLIDAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In the light of what is stated by Yue Man Kwong in his letter, published this morning, I beg to express regret that records at my disposal are apparently incorrect. It is also regrettable that the information now disclosed does not appear to have been furnished to appropriate University authority in proper time before the date of the occasion in question.

In reply to the request for "the authority and reason" for the use of the expression "unruly" surely no more need be done than to refer your correspondent to the first letter of his (apparent) fellow-student "One Who Knows," who writes, i.e., of the "nice" picnics enjoyed in defiance of authority.—Yours,

ONE WHO (NOW) KNOWS BETTER.

Hongkong, October 14th, 1931.

TRANSPORT OF MAIL BAGS.

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON THE INDO-CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, yesterday, Cheung Chuen, a clerk employed by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was charged with having obtained from the Company, on October 8th, \$10.25 by false pretences.

Mr. A. H. Crow (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) prosecuted and Mr. C. A. S. Russ (of Messrs. Lee & Russ) defended.

Mr. Crow said the nature of the fraud alleged was that the accused represented to the Company that he had removed to the Post Office from the s.s. *Fuenyang* 250 bags of mail whereas he had removed only 25. The accused superintended the removal of mail and was paid by the Company at the rate of five cents per bag to cover coolie hire. At the end of each month, the money was paid to the defendant on the production of receipts from the Post Office certifying the number of bags received by them. It was alleged that the defendant, by means of a forged receipt, obtained more money than was due. Mr. Crow added that he had discovered a dozen such frauds in a couple of hours' investigation and there might be more as it was possible this system of fraud had been going on for a number of years. He asked for a remand as he had further charges to make against the accused, amongst them probably one of forgery.

Mr. Russ said that he could not oppose a remand, in view of the fact that the charges were brought against his client only last evening. The accused was a man of small means and could not put up a larger bail than \$100.

Mr. Crow said that so small an amount would be insufficient in such a serious case. Accused had been the No. 1 of the mail department and in the employ of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., for a number of years.

The case was remanded for a week and bail was fixed in the sum of \$500.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

THE "RENOUV'S" STORES.

H.M.S. *Renown* is now receiving the finishing touches to a lengthy period of preparation for the Prince of Wales's voyage to India. An interesting figure among the 65 officers is Prince Charles, second son of the King of the Belgians.

The ship's company of 1,250 men includes 18 drummers forming a drum and pipe band which will attend functions ashore. The *Renown* will carry for receptions several thousand extra cups, saucers, plates, knives, forks, spoons. Her provisions include 118,000 pounds of flour, 15,000 pounds of "bully beef," 6,000 pounds of salmon, and 2,000 pounds of ships' biscuits. For the use of the officers there will be a stock of 193,000 cigarettes, 5,000 dozen bottles of wine, and 9,000 cigars besides 5,000 cigars taken by the Prince himself; 9,860 gallons of rum, and 4,000 gallons of lime juice for the crew, and 11 black cats for luck complete the tale.

T.K.K. DIVIDEND.

DRAWING ON RESERVE FUND.

At the general meeting of shareholders of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha held at Tokyo recently a dividend of 8 per cent. was declared.

Reporting on the conditions of business during the past six months and alluding to the depression of shipping situation, Mr. Asano, President of the Company, in the chair, said:—"It is regrettable that owing to the continued depression of the shipping situation the result of our business during the last term was not successful as usual so that we were obliged to defer from the reserve fund about ¥700,000 to bring the rate of dividend to 8 per cent."

Although objections were raised against the declared amount of dividend by some of the shareholders, who recalled the promise made by the President to pay a 10 per cent. dividend in this term, the proposed rate of dividend was accepted.

The proposal to issue debentures totalling ¥3,000,000 to be used for the repair of newly-built ships was submitted for consideration discussion by the meeting.

The debentures are to be issued with the new steamers, *Fukuyo Maru* and *Ginjo Maru*, as securities, through the goodwill of the Yasuda Bank and are to be sunk within three years.—*Japan Advertiser*.

JAPAN TO LAUNCH 17 NEW WAR SHIPS.

According to the plans of the Japanese Navy Department, 17 ships, forming part of the eight-eight fleet, are to be launched within the year.

The destroyer *Warabi*, sister ship of the *Fuji*, 850 tons, which is building at the dock of the Fujiyama Shipbuilding Company in Osaka, has just been launched, followed by the special service ship *Tsurumi*, sister ship of the *Sata*, 10,000 tons, built at the Sakurajima dock of the Osaka Iron Works.

The principal ships which are to be launched this month are the second class destroyer *Sumire*, sister ship of the *Suzuki*, 850 tons, building at the Ishikawajima dockyard, the light cruiser *Izumi*, the gunboat *Nakoso*, and the air-plane tender *Hotoko*. The launching of the *Hotoko* will be memorable in that she is the first airplane tender to be constructed in Japan. November will see the launching of the battleship *Kaga*, 40,000 tons, building at the Kawasaki dockyard in Kobe.

According to the Japanese papers, the ships which are to be put in commission are the battleship *Mutsu*, the light cruiser *Nagara*, the first class destroyers *Tachikaze*, *Mudakaze*, and *Hokaze*, the second class destroyers *Hishi* and *Ashi*, the submarines Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43.

THE BRITISH TRADE SHIP.

PLANS OF FLOATING EXHIBITION.

TO BE DOCKED WHILE AT HONGKONG.

Considerable progress has been made with the plans for the floating exhibition of British manufactures and industries, the novel enterprise, registered as a limited company under the name of The British Trade Ship, Limited, which is to include Hongkong in its tour.

According to present plans, a specially designed ship, named *British Industry*, will set sail from the Thames in the summer of 1932 for the chief ports of the world. She will first proceed to the East Coast of South America, where there will be four ports of call—Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. She will then sail to South Africa, calling at Cape Town and Durban, and thence to Australia, where the ports of call will be Fremantle, Adelaide, Hobart, Sydney, and Brisbane. After proceeding to New Zealand, and calling at Wellington, Lyttelton, and Auckland, the ship will steer north by way of Fiji, Samoa, and the Philippines, and will then proceed to the East Coast of South America, where there will be four ports of call—Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. She will then sail to South Africa, calling at Cape Town and Durban, and thence to Australia, where the ports of call will be Fremantle, Adelaide, Hobart, Sydney, and Brisbane. 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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG LADIES' HOCKEY CLUB

BY kind permission of MESSRS JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD. there will be a MEETING in their Board Room at 5.15 p.m. on MONDAY, 17th inst. at 5.15 p.m. of the Hongkong Ladies' Hockey Club to elect officers and make arrangements for the coming season. All those wishing to join the Club are invited to attend.

NOTICE

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, North Point, on FRIDAY, 27th October, 1921, at 5.30 p.m.

By order,
ROBT E. MACDOUGALL,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.

NOTICE

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, North Point, on FRIDAY, 27th October, 1921, at 5.45 p.m. to consider, and if thought advisable, to raise the Entrance Fee to \$25.

By order,
ROBT E. MACDOUGALL,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.

BRITISH LEGION.

CABARET DANCE

THIS DANCE will be held in the St. George's and St. Andrew's Halls of the City Hall on FRIDAY, 4th NOVEMBER, 1921, at 9.15 p.m.

Tickets, which will include light refreshments, will be \$4.00 per person.

As the accommodation available is strictly limited, members wishing to attend should send their names, together with the names of their guests, as soon as possible to—

The Invitation Committee,
c/o

MR. A. G. LAMPLUGH,
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

CREDIT NATIONAL.

Issue of Bonds Fr. 500.

Interest 6% free from income tax.

Price Fr. 498.50 net.

Interest payable every 6 months from

1st May, 1922.

Reimbursement by 4 yearly drawings

Comprising 7,200 prizes amounting to

Fr. 3,000,000.

For subscription apply to—

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

1609

NOTICE

WE have just received a small consignment of "PETERSON'S" de LUXE PIPES. A handy Nickel Pipe CLEANER will be given away with each Pipe.

TABAGUERA FILIPINA.

38, Queen's Road Central.

1582

HARBOUR RACE.

MONDAY, 24th—LADIES.

TUESDAY, 25th—GENTLEMEN.

Both Races will start at 5.15 sharp.

ENTRANCE FEE \$1.

Entries close to the Hon. Secretary

on THURSDAY, 20th inst.

To be followed on the evening of the 25th

by

A CARNIVAL

in aid of

Dr. BARNARD'S HOMES and

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

ADMISSION TO CARNIVAL, 3s.

R. C. WITCHELL,

Hon. Secretary,

Victoria Recreation Club.

1581

TO LET

GODOWN at Yamati.

For particulars apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

1148

TO LET

GODOWN at San Shui Po near

Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open

compound in front suitable for the storage of

Metal, Lumber, Ors, etc. Marine Lot;

approach either from land or water side.

For particulars apply to—

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

1124

TO LET

4 LARGE BRIGHT AIRY OFFICES

centrally located.

Box No. 1143,

Care of Daily Press Office.

1587

FOR SALE

PEAK DISTRICT 5-ROOMED BUNG-

ALOW with Garden; Short Journey

from Motor Road; occupation early in distance.

A.D.

Apply—

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

1576

INTIMATIONS

ANNOUNCEMENT

MR. BYRON ALEXANDER, from Vancouver, Canada, arrived by the last "Empress" with a splendid line of CANADIAN FURS, among them being "Dark Alaska," Mink, Mole, Hudson Seal, Skunk, and Ermine.

The latest Paris & New York Styles in Opera Wraps, Coats, Capes, Stoles, Trés and Scarfs.

Mr. ALEXANDER has arranged to display these handsome Furs, exclusively at the Store of Wm. POWELL, LTD.

The Sale, for One Week only, begins MONDAY, the 17th inst.

[1590]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Cragin Road, The Peak, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1591	As per plan.	about 44,570	554	5,500

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Severn Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1592	As per plan.	about 10,550	60	1,270

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND on New Road from Gap Road to Bowen Road and Wanchai Gap in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1593	As per plan.	about 15,550	111	20,198

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaukiwan Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1594	As per plan.	about 11,110	72	12,171

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that Mr. CHARLES ANDREW SUTHERSON, a Solicitor at Law, of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, has to-day joined me in partnership and the Firm will continue to practice for the present at No. 37 Queen's Road Central under the style of Messrs. LEE & SUTHERSON.

Dated this 15th day of October 1921.
H. C. LEE.

[1589]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Severn Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1595	As per plan.	about 11,000	72	12,171

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Severn Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1596	As per plan.	about 11,000	72	12,171

NOTICE

OWNERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES are requested to apply at the Vehicle Licensing Office, Central Police Station, for an Enamel Motor Vehicle Licence Number Plate.

In future, the registration number plates will be—

(1) Motor Cars—Enamel plate on the back of the car. Original plate on the front.

(2) Motor Cycles—Enamel plate on the front of the cycle. Original plate on the back of the cycle.

It is requested that one of the original number plates now in use shall be returned to the Licensing Office in exchange for enamel number plate.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, October 6th, 1921.

[1574]

NOTICE

SALE OF H.M. TUG "ST. SAMPSON."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above vessel with Engines and Boilers and Various Auxiliary Machinery on board. Full particulars of the vessel and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

The vessel will be on view at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, from the 28th September, 1921 to the 29th October, 1921.

Permits to view the vessel may be obtained on application to the undersigned, and a tender form may be obtained on payment of a deposit of \$500.

Completed January, 1920.

Materials of Construction—

Wood—Fittings in Cabin, &c.

Iron—General Fittings on deck, &c.

Steel—Hull, bulkheads, &c.

Decks—Forecastle, Upper and Lower.

A single screw steel steamer of I.E.P. 1200 fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 Volts.

Built by—Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

Completed January, 1920.

Materials of Construction—

Wood—Fittings in Cabin, &c.

Iron—General Fittings on deck, &c.

Steel—Hull, bulkheads, &c.

Decks—Forecastle, Upper and Lower.

A single screw steel steamer of I.E.P. 1200 fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 Volts.

Built by—Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

Completed January, 1920.

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY

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BIRTH.

BARTLEY—At Shanghai, on October 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. P. BARTLEY, a son.

MARRIAGE.

SIMONEZ—ENGAGEMENT—At Shanghai, on October 8th, C. P. SIMONEZ, to NINA ENCAINACAO.

DEATH.

GAYES—At Shanghai, on October 8th, JOHN RAYMOND, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. GAYES, aged one year and eleven months.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 15TH, 1921.

RELIEVING THE RUBBER CRISIS.

TOWARDS relieving the parlous situation in the Rubber industry nothing of a more practical character has yet been done than the step taken by the Rubber Growers' Association to discover what new uses can be made of rubber. Hitherto the main effort in the industry has been directed towards restricting the output of rubber. Voluntary effort has failed to accomplish this object to the extent desired, and the British Imperial Authorities view with disfavour the proposals which have been put forward for compulsory restriction. There has been a good deal of misunderstanding as to what has been the actual position of the Straits Government in the matter, and in the Legislative Council at Singapore last week the Governor answered criticism in a speech in which he gave the general purport of the communications which had passed between himself and the SECRETARY OF STATE. The amount of Hongkong money invested in rubber is probably considerable and consequently a brief resume of the official correspondence may not be without interest to many readers. His EXCELLENCY made it clear that his attitude had been governed by the conviction that before the SECRETARY OF STATE would consider the proposition that Malaya itself should pass restrictive legislation he would need to be

satisfied (a) that the rubber industry of Malaya, as a whole, agreed as to what it wanted done; (b) that the community of Malaya, as a whole, concurred in what the industry asked. He felt that even if Malaya spoke with a unanimous voice, the interests involved, commercial, financial and political, were so manifold and so involved that the last word would rest with the Imperial Government. His EXCELLENCY was not personally convinced that restrictive legislation, by Malaya alone was desirable, but he made it clear to the SECRETARY OF STATE that owing to his short residence in Malaya he did not feel justified in rejecting the advice of men of far greater experience in the country than his own, or in pressing his personal opinion with the authority which a GOVERNOR is normally expected to exercise in advising the SECRETARY OF STATE. As is now generally known, the SECRETARY OF STATE did not see his way to agree to restrictive legislation and the GOVERNOR in his speech said this decision was arrived at after the SECRETARY OF STATE had considered the advice of senior high officers of the Government, both present and past, and had been kept fully informed of the views held by the representatives of the rubber industry in Malaya and at Home.

A new chapter opened with the negotiations entered into between the representatives of the rubber industry in Malaya and in Java with the view to arriving at concerted action in the principal rubber producing countries. The scheme contemplated involved legislation not for restriction of output but for restriction of export, under a system of export licences and no financial assistance from the Government was asked. The GOVERNOR telegraphed to the SECRETARY OF STATE recommending that in the event of the Government of Netherlands East Indies being prepared to legislate, similar legislation should be passed by the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Unfederated Malay States, provided that the Government of Ceylon was prepared to take the same action. He expressed the opinion that any scheme of co-operation between Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies and Ceylon for the restriction of the exportation of rubber would improve the position, which otherwise must, he thought, get worse. The SECRETARY OF STATE has not seen his way to agree to this proposal.

The industry is thus thrown back on voluntary effort, which, in so far as it is confined to restrictive measures, does not seem likely to improve the situation to the extent desired. "What commerce needs," wrote a correspondent in *The Times Trade Supplement* recently, "is not less and dearer rubber, but an outlet for large quantities of cheap rubber by popularising and extending its uses." Mention was made by the writer of the fact that Great Britain uses but 20,000 tons of rubber a year, which is a small amount compared with the United States' consumption of 100,000 tons for tyres alone during the war years. The British consumption, he asserted, is not what it might and should be, "chiefly because the money and energy so freely invested in the production of rubber is not paralleled in the manufacturing and marketing fields. There are, however, signs of a change, to be credited to chief measure to British inventive genius; for if the manufacturer has been apathetic no such change can lie against the scientist. In the past new ideas have been stifled by high prices of crude rubber and manufacturing costs, but the recent drop in price, together with the prospect of an immense supply, has encouraged the perfection of processes tending to bring down fabricating costs."

That there should have been two thousand entries in the competition instituted by the Rubber Growers' Association with a view to getting practical suggestions for new uses of rubber attests the widespread interest in the scheme. The chief prize-winning suggestion is one which science has recently made practicable. If "sponge rubber" can be supplied for filling chairs, couches, cushions, etc., at a cost which compares favourably with the "filling" at present in general use, it is obvious that an enormous demand might be created by the furniture trade throughout the world. Sponge rubber we take to be "a rubber foam" to which invention the trade name of Onazote has been given. It is described as "three times higher than cork, resilient, buoyant, a non-conductor of heat and cold, impermeable to water. It is produced by driving nitrogen gas at

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

PROCEEDINGS TO BE TAKEN AGAINST ADMINISTRATORS.

LONDON, October 14th.
The Times' Paris correspondent reports that in consequence of the numerous suits lodged against the Banque Industrielle de Chine, the Parquet of the Seine has decided, after inquiry, to institute proceedings against M. Andre Berthelot, president of the Council of Administration of the Banque, and M. Pernotte, director and ex-administrator of the Banque, for infringement of the Company Law.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

"CENTRE OF GRAVITY."

LONDON, October 14th.
At the Economic Conference at Caxton Hall, Mr. Pood, of China, said the issue at the Washington Conference meant war or peace. The centre of gravity was the Chinese question. The Chinese themselves were doing all they could, but the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shanghai would be appreciated as evidence of sympathy.

LOANS TO THE DOMINIONS.

QUID PRO QUO SUGGESTED.

LONDON, October 14th.
The Times' City Editor urges that in future loan prospectuses the Dominions and Colonies should give an undertaking that the money will be spent to the advantage of Great Britain whenever possible. He commends the action of India in giving such an undertaking in connection with the recent loan, and declares that cases have occurred in which the loan money subscribed by Great Britain has been used to "purchase foreign goods."

AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

TO BE RAISED IN LONDON.

MELBOURNE, October 14th.
The House of Representatives has authorised a loan of £5,000,000, the money to be raised in London.

BURMAH OIL CO. DIVIDEND.

LONDON, October 14th.
The Burmah Oil Company announces an interim dividend at the rate of ten per cent.

FUSION OF INTERESTS.

CONTINENTAL SERVICE TO THE EAST INDIES.

LONDON, October 14th.
The financiers of the Amsterdam and Rotterdam Lloyd have entered into a community of interests with the German-Australian lines to run a joint ten-day service to the East Indies.

TO REHABILITATE AUSTRIA.

FINANCE MINISTER'S PROPOSALS.

VIENNA, October 14th.
Herr Guertler, the new Finance Minister, in a statement to the National Assembly, outlined the far-reaching programme of efforts to restore the financial situation in Austria. It is proposed gradually to reduce and then abolish food subsidies and reorganise the Administration, reducing the number of officials of the State; also to take a share in the export of industries and issue an internal loan on the basis proposed by the League of Nations. It is hoped that these with minor measures will bring the bank-note printing presses to a standstill.

U.S.A. IMMIGRATION LAW.

FOREIGN STUDENTS EXEMPTED.

WASHINGTON, October 14th.
The Department of Labour has promulgated an order exempting foreign students from the provisions of the Immigration Law as regards the quotas of immigrants admitted from each State.

ARBuckle's TRIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 14th.
Arbuckle will be tried on November 7th.

LATEST CABLES.

UPPER SILESIAN PROBLEM.

NO PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION ALLOWED.

PARIS, October 14th.
The League of Nations recommendations were handed to M. Briand, who communicated them to the British, Italian and Japanese Governments.

BERLIN, October 14th.
The Inter-Allied Commission at Oppeln has appealed to the people to accept the Silesian decision peacefully. It announces that it will deal sternly with acts of provocation and not allow any public demonstrations whatever.

"A EUROPEAN CALAMITY."

The Chancellor, Herr Wirth, informed the foreign Press representatives that he would not resign but the fate of the Government lay in the hands of the Reichstag. He described the partition of Upper Silesia as a European calamity and a miscarriage of justice likely to prejudice the honourable fulfilment of Germany's obligations to the Entente.

Semi-officially it is intimated that Germany will take up the attitude that the decision of the League of Nations is incompatible with the Peace Treaty.

IS THE DECISION ULTRA VIRES?

Semi-officially it is stated that the first part of the recommendations deals with the frontier in accordance with the Versailles Treaty; the second part deals with economic stipulations not provided for in the Peace Treaty, which did not contemplate any limitation of sovereign rights over the territories were defined and accordingly the decision can only be taken by the Allies as regards the frontiers.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON CONSIDERS PROVISIONS FAIR.

GENEVA, October 13th.
A communiqué of the Council of the League, embodying the recommendations forecasted yesterday, says that the Committee has concluded that the problem is insoluble, simply drawing a line based purely on the plebiscite or economic considerations or on a compromise between the two, owing to the intermingling of the German and Polish populations. Therefore, in drawing a political frontier, adequate safeguards were necessary against disruption of the existing economic conditions. These cover arrangements for varying periods up to a maximum of fifteen years for impartial management and equal rights over railways, for common duties on many products, including coal and zinc, and the maintenance of the German mark in the regions assigned to Poland.

Viscount Ishii, in winding up the session of the Council, said that the solution reached marked a decisive hour in the life of the League, and was bound to contribute to the peace of Europe and the world.

"THE JUDICIAL MURDER OF GENEVA"

LONDON, October 13th.
Forecasts of the decisions of the League of Nations regarding Upper Silesia are hailed with an outburst of dissatisfaction in Germany. The newspapers of Berlin declare that Germany will never assent to "the judicial murder of Geneva." Dr. Wirth's blast of resignation, however, is opposed by the Socialists and Democrats as serving no useful purpose. It is reported in Berlin that many Germans are preparing to flee from Silesia, fearing Polish attacks.

LOYAL ACCEPTANCE EXPECTED.

LONDON, October 13th.
Authoritative opinion in London is that the decision of the League of Nations as to Upper Silesia is very fair. It is pointed out that the Powers' pledge to accept the decision does not preclude the possibility of one or all the Allies offering remarks thereon. Germany and Poland are expected to accept the decision with absolute loyalty when it is announced, and the Supreme Council will not be affected in the slightest by any attempt of either party to obtain modifications of the decision.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DISPUTE.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

VENICE, October 14th.
Under the protocol settling the Burgenland dispute, which was signed to-day, Hungary engages to secure the handing over of the territory in a tranquil state, upon which Austria agrees that a plebiscite shall be taken as regards the national desire under direction of an inter-Allied military Commission.

THE MARK.

FURTHER SENSATIONAL FALL.

LONDON, October 13th.

Marks have made a new record at 550 to the pound, exciting speculation as to whether a financial catastrophe is impending in Germany through the depreciation of the currency accompanied by a continued boom in which is now more than double that of last March.

The report of the decision as to Upper Silesia has been received with consternation in financial circles in Berlin, which are discussing measures to prevent the withdrawal of German marks from Silesia to Poland, as the currency would be further depreciated if the Poles get hold of large quantities of German notes.

The American banker Mr. James Speyer, interviewed in London, viewed the situation with alarm, and said that the only palliative was the grant of large long-term credits to Germany.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

U.S. PRESS ON PRESIDENT'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

NEW YORK, October 13th.

The newspapers endorse President Harding's warning against undue optimism respecting the Washington Conference, as called yesterday, emphasising that the President, though idealistic, is practical. The Tribune says that it will not and cannot be a Conference to abolish armaments. The utmost hoped is some limitation, lightening military burdens, which is achievable more by the removal of the causes providing grounds of possible conflicts, thus striking at the roots of war, than by paper agreements.

The World declares that President Harding must have a definite programme and formula, which have not been disclosed. The disarmament issue has been subordinated to the Pacific and Far Eastern question; therefore all expectations of disarmament must necessarily be vague. Having dragged everything, including the "mythical" Association of Nations, into conference, the President is now astonished to find people taking him seriously and holding him to strict accountability.

FRANCE'S REPRESENTATIVES.

PARIS, October 13th.

It is officially announced that, in addition to M. Briand, France will be represented at the Washington Conference by M. Viviani, M. Sarraut (Minister for the Colonies), and M. Jusserand (Ambassador to the United States).

"AUSTRALIA'S REPRESENTATIVE SAILS."

MELBOURNE, October 13th.

Mr. Pearce, the Minister for Defence, has sailed for Vancouver to attend the Washington Conference.

BRITISH DELEGATES' DEPARTURE.

LONDON, October 14th.

The Principal British delegates to Washington will depart on October 26th.

INDIAN FISCAL COMMISSION.

TO INVESTIGATE IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

LONDON, October 13th.

The question of the desirability of adopting the principle of Imperial Preference will be considered by a Fiscal Commission appointed by the Government of India to examine its tariff policy with reference to all the interests concerned.

The Commission consists of twelve notables, of whom seven are Indian and five British, with Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola as president and Mr. Joan Maynard Keynes as vice-president. It is expected that the Commission, after touring India, will complete its labours by taking oral evidence early in March.

(Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola is a member of the Viceroy's Imperial Legislative Council, a director of the Bank of India, and a leading figure in the municipal life of Bombay.)

Mr. J. M. Keynes is well known as the author of "Economic Consequences of the Peace." He is the author, also, of "Indian Currency and Finance." Entering the Civil Service, he was engaged in the India Office, but was transferred to the Treasury in 1919.

SOVIET AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

TROTSKY AS A DIRECTOR.

REVAL, October 13th.

The Soviet support of private enterprise is indicated in a Moscow despatch announcing the formation of a private Industrial Union, with Trotsky as one of the directors, to control various industrial concerns, including a tannery, iron-works, nail factories, paper-mills, brick-works, boot factory, and six Government estates.

SENATOR KNOX'S DEATH.

JUST BACK FROM ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, October 13th.

Senator Knox, who returned from a holiday in England on the 10th inst., was entering his dining-room of his residence when he collapsed and died in a quarter of an hour. It is believed that his death will cause some delay in the ratification of the German Treaty.

CANADIAN BANK ROBBERS.

CAPTURED BY CITIZENS.

WASHINGTON, October 13th.

Five robbers chloroformed the manager and two women clerks of the Bank of Montreal at Erie, rifled the safe, and escaped in a motor-car with \$50,000 in cash and securities. The motor-car was wrecked and the bandits were scattered throughout the country, pursued by a citizens' posse, who captured them.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY.

THE ESTIMATES.

MELBOURNE, October 13th.

The Hon. Laird Smith, Minister of the Navy, has introduced into the House of Representatives the Commonwealth Naval Estimates totalling £3,180,000. The expenditure for 1930-31 was £298,000 below the amount of the appropriation, which is due to a reduction of the personnel of the Navy. As the ranks and ratings lent by the Imperial Government are now being repatriated, the sea-going Fleet of the Commonwealth has been reduced to two light cruisers, one training cruiser, two sloops, four destroyers, three submarines and a few auxiliaries.

The Commonwealth Naval Estimates show that no further building is contemplated.

BRITAIN'S "UNKNOWN WARRIOR."

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, October 13th.

It is officially announced that the U.S. Ambassador, Colonel Harvey, will deposit the Congressional Medal on the "British Unknown Warrior's" grave in the Abbey on the 17th inst. General Pershing will represent the United States Army and Vice-Admiral Niblack the Navy.

IRISH CONFERENCE RE-OPENS.

LONDON, October 13th.

The Irish Conference re-opened at Downing Street to-day. There was a smaller and quieter crowd. The Sinn Féin members arrived an hour late. It was explained that this was not because of any hitch, but because both sides desired to confer preliminarily.

NANKANA SAHIB RIOTS.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCES.

LAKHORE, October 13th.

Exemplary sentences have been passed on the Nankana Sahib rioters mentioned in the message of September 15th. The Mahant of the shrine and seven others were sentenced to death, eight to transportation for life, and seventeen others to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

ENGLAND'S SECRET AEROPLANE.

SUCCESS WOULD REVOLUTIONISE AVIATION.

It is believed the problem of vertical flight is in process of being solved. The first tests were made in secret at Farnborough with a new British helicopter. For months the experimental section of the Royal Air Force has been engaged, in circumstances as secret as those associated with the Tanks, in evolving this new machine. The workshop have been guarded lest information should leak out, but in the view of the experts, under Mr. Sydney Smith, O.B.E., superintendent of the station, much progress has been made and the highest hopes are entertained of success, writes a special correspondent in the Evening Standard.

A helicopter is an aeroplane that will rise straight into the air under the upward pull of the screws. A few months ago a helicopter invented by Lieutenant Stefan von Potozky, of the Austrian Army Balloon Corps, went up like a lift, several men being in a circular chamber fitted to the top. Below its metal turret were two air screws revolving in opposite directions. It was driven by three motors of 120 horse power each, the screws making 600 revolutions a minute. How far the knowledge obtained from the tests of this machine has been introduced into the new British machine cannot at present be stated. The correspondent was able, however, to say that on the morning of the coming test the crew would enter a turret; the whole machine would be held captive by steel cables; the motors would be started; and then the whole machine would shoot perpendicularly upward, attached to cables. It will, it is believed, be able to remain stationary at any height. A parachute of great size can be released if necessary. The Austrian and French, as well as the British technical experts have been engaged on this type of machine for some time. The secrecy has been maintained because of the high importance of success which would introduce an absolutely new element into aviation.

NEW SPIRIT IN BRITISH INDUSTRY.

Dr. Macnamara, addressing a gathering of Coalition Liberals at Bessoner House, Denmark Hill, said that all over the country employers and employed in numerous industries were getting down together in frank consultation and conference, and were making agreements which avoided stoppage of work.

"As Minister of Labour," he continued, "I cannot overstate my admiration for the spirit of mutual self-respect and intercourse with which these difficulties are negotiated and brought in many industries to a successful conclusion by agreement without strike. That is the way out. What we want now is the determination not only that the revival in trade shall not be hampered by more strike, but that it shall be taken advantage of to the fullest extent."

Sir Murray Hylton said that as the year rolled by it became increasingly evident that big problems could not be solved by one party, but only by all parties co-operating in a national spirit. The great conflicts between capital and labour were being solved by compromise. What the nation needed more than anything at this juncture was the co-operation of every loyal spirit and loyal mind.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

AFTERMATH OF THE COAL STRIKE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, August 31st.

The mining districts of Scotland are now suffering acutely for the great mistake of the coal strike and its accompanying sabotage. In the County of Fife alone the distress is so great that, in addition to the compulsory collections from the miners who are at work, it has been found necessary to appeal to the public for a relief fund. Before the strike about 30,000 persons were employed in and about the mines of this county, and it is computed that 10,000 of this number are at present unable to find work. The primary cause of this state of affairs, of course, was the decision of the Miners' Executive to adopt a policy of terror and wrecking. They raided the pits, chased the "safety" men from the engines, and flooded the workings. Of all the mining districts in Scotland, Fife is the heaviest watered, and the effect of the Communistic rioting there was especially ruinous. Indeed, had it not been for the rapid mobilisation of soldiers, sailors, and the Defence Force the industry in Fife would have been extinguished for many a long year.

The extremists were well warned of the consequences of their action. They were told that in the average Fife colliery every day the pumping engines stood idle would mean the loss of a week's work. The answer of the Miners' Committee was—"We have considered the matter, and are prepared to accept the responsibility." But this Miners' Committee does not now feel itself "responsible" for the feeding of the men and their families whom it has deprived of the means of earning their living.

MISSION WORK IN CHINA.
An article upon the "Fruits of Mission Work in China," is contributed to the September number of "Life and Work," the official organ of the Life and Work Society, by Dr. Andrew Graham, of Glasgow.

He claims that the past century and a half of Christian teaching is bearing an abundant harvest in the awakening which has come to the Chinese. Among the signs of this new life, he puts first the Christian outlook, which many besides those who are members of the Christian Church have come to possess. It is the development of the Christian conscience, a conscience which may not at all times be obeyed, but which nevertheless is present in many of the best men of China. This has had the effect of creating a deep desire for the social uplift of the people; hence many of the reforms to be seen in China to-day. Dr. Graham instances the barbarous customs of binding the feet of young girls, which he says will soon be a thing of the past. Then he cites the Red Cross of China, and the desire to help the wounded in war and the starving in times of famine and disaster. This is utterly unlike the callous indifference of the old days, and one welcomes the kindly thought that created it, and year by year keeps it alive by the giving of that which a Chinese always thinks twice before parting with—namely, money. The activities of the Red Cross Society have proved to be one of the best meeting grounds between the foreigner and the Chinese. As to the institution of an official holiday on Sunday, Dr. Graham remarks that one cannot say more than that it is a step in the right direction.

There has arisen in China a band of young men and women whose hearts there has developed a great love for their country, says Dr. Graham. There is a deep gulf between their educational accomplishments and those of their fathers. The fathers had only a knowledge of the classical writings and practically nothing of the outside world, while they, the children, have received, almost invariably in mission schools, an education equal in every way to that given to the youth of Scotland. These are the men and women whose hands will soon pass the welfare of China, and it is significant that so many of them are seeking its uplift. The Christian teaching which they have received has created in their hearts a sense of justice and a great desire for the righting of China's wrongs, and this is the explanation of some of the movements which have already borne fruit.

Such products of mission schools working for the welfare of their country, sums up Dr. Graham, taking an important place in the commercial development of the land, are an unspeakable reproach to all adverse criticisms of missions.

LIMEHOUSE AND BLAIR ATHOLL.
Mr. Lloyd George the guest of the Duke of Atholl—the situation is distinctly piquant. In the smoke-room at Blair Castle on an evening one can imagine stories being told of past days, not excluding some associated with Limehouse. Each has a subtle sense of humour, and both will fully appreciate the fact that the guest of that once famous day is now the guest of a great land-owning Duke. The wheel has turned a full circle. Over a rummer of the justly celebrated brew of Atholl brose, the pair may even crack jokes about pheasants and mangelwurzel.

Many of the present generation recall the extraordinary mixture of politics and natural history connected with this reference? But from scenes like these the Empire's greatness springs. The whole incident is cheering. It indicates that bygone are bygone. And also that the once land-reforming Radical now realises that a Duke's a man for a' that.

DECLINE OF THE GAELIC.
Those who "have the Gaelic" in Scotland are fast decreasing in number. Highland societies must better themselves if they mean to preserve the language as well as the garb of old Gaul. The census tells us that some 10,000 people speak the Gaelic only, less than a fourth of the number recorded 30 years ago; and 150,000 speak both Gaelic and English, a 20 per cent. drop in 10 years. At this rate the speech of the Celtic race of Scotland will soon cease to be numbered among the living tongues. Language is subject to the same laws of growth as those which govern empires and races of men: time rolls majestically on and only notes their passing. The reasons for

the decadence of Gaelic are not obscure. English is all-conquering; the two tongues cannot flourish side by side; the more vigorous must prosper at the expense of the other. Everyone with a touch of sentiment in him will deplore the passing of a beautiful and poetic tongue; but, like many other good things, it seems doomed to be sacrificed to the bemoaned progress.

STRIKING A MATCH.
You may never have thought of it in this way, but here is how the striking of a match suggests itself to a Scottish rhymist who signs himself "C.A.M.":—"Lightly we lift the frail, dynamic thing That carries Death and Beauty, slumbering."

In slender, budded rods. Lightly we strike, and straightway we are gods!

We have achieved divine, creative power; We have outstripped the tardy feet of spring.

And suddenly, in perfect blossoming. Have brought a bud to flower!

The only regret is that it is not always like that. Some one may now weigh in with the poetic description of a fizzle, or the last match blown out by the wind—and five miles on a lone road to the nearest shop, which in all probability will be shut for the weekly half holiday.

NEARLY AND THEN MAN.
All sorts and conditions of golfers were affected by the war. Even Jimmy Brand, whose anxiety in the strain of a Championship which he was winning would seldom show by so much as the flicker of an eyelid, has been known to get nerves. It is on record that after a certain missed putt he turned and rebuked the spectators at one side of the green for talking. The point of the story is that not a whisper had been heard by those who stood where the incident was directed. Brand for once in a long while was rattled.

The season drawing to a close has not been sparing in its special instances of psychological interest. Mr. Roger Wethered's finish in the Open Championship, which placed him equal first in the field, will long live as a supreme amateur's achievement.

Jack Hutchison was also a sterling effort, since he had had a poor third round and knew that he had a certain thing to do, and a difficult task at that. Curiously enough, Hutchison showed us another side of the picture at Glenageary. He illustrated in a historic defeat the amazing difficulty it can be to hold on to a substantial lead. He was five up at the eighth, and then adopted the halves policy, but Abe Mitchell put on full sail, and Hutchison lost the match.

Probably few players have undergone greater strain than Taylor and Vardon when they were both leading for the 1914 Championship at Prestwick, and were drawn together on the second day. Not only were they spectators of each other's strokes, but they were followed by a dense crowd. Vardon survived and won; how Taylor slipped his advantage at two holes and did not regain it is a matter of history.

A SCOTTISH GOLF UNION.
The Scottish Golf Union is now an accomplished fact, and for its purposes Scotland has been divided into seven districts, with club and individual matches of their own. The first object of the Union is to improve the standard of amateur golf in Scotland. There is a world-wide belief that the finest natural golfers spring from the soil—or the sands—of the Scottish seaboard, especially the eastern seaboard. Far be it from us to contradict it. Undoubtedly the native raw material is there; left unrefined, however, it is of less comparative value than it once was.

No one has stated the position better than Jerome Taylor, the American Champion, on the occasion of his first visit here just twelve years ago. This was his opinion of Scottish amateur golf—"Good players are as thick as huckleberries; only they don't know how to make the most of themselves."

Well, it will be the task of the Union to make the most of the "huckleberries" that grow so abundantly on the Scottish seaboard.

WAG VARIATIONS.
The "banging saxe" joke now requires an historical background. During the war it did noble duty, and the sad fact should be put on record that the joke festered sedulously. The oldest version of the jest was followed by an ingenious variant. "Man, London is a fine place: A went into a tea-room, and the first thing I saw was a saxe lying under a plate, and it pined me tea." This was modified to suit war conditions. Very lights made one section of the line conspicuous. "What is wrong with the Scots?" asked an officer. "Somebody dropped a saxe, and they're looking for it," was the reply. A Jack attached to a Canadian killed regiment tried to live up to his reputation. A mate hailed him—"Jock, the Scots won't hold up this morning." "How was that?" "The Colonel dropped a saxe." The resultant laugh was stifled at birth, for Jock mildly replied, "Aye, they wud hae von English Colonel wif them. Catch their ain wad takin' money wif him." The same Jock, being at home when the Armistice was declared, was hailed at a railway station by two Colonials—"Baw, Jock, you won't be going back now?" "Oh, A! I need to gang back. A've loff ma bairn glegly and twa pair o' sox in ma dugout." Delighted with the manner in which his joke went off, he tried it on his father, a dour old Scot. The old man looked at him with disgust, and said—"Dinna be a fool!"

MARRIAGES.
At Station Hotel, Kirkcaldy, on 24th August, William J. Entwistle, M.A., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E. Entwistle, of Kirkcaldy, to Jeanie Drysdale, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Buchanan, 7 David Street, Kirkcaldy.

At Scotsburgh Parish Church, on the 23rd August, James Baxter, chief engineer, China Navigation Company, to Jessie, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Cameron, 115 Camperdown Road, Scotsburgh, Glasgow.

The Abbey, Dunfermline, on the 20th August, William Inglis, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Crombie Point, Fife, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Alexander, and Mrs. Alexander, Balmule, Dunfermline.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
for NEW YORK & BOSTON via Suez

s.s. "WRAY CASTLE" ... sailing about 8th Nov.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT,
BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port
on through Bills of Lading.FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

s.s. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 7th November.

FOR SHANGHAIs.s. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 22nd October
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports:—

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS from CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.**N. Y. K.****NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUNDAY TO AMSTERDAM.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai &
Japan ports
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 28th Dec., at 11 a.m.**MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP** via Singapore, Penang
Colombo, Suez and Port SaidIYO MARU ... Friday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.
ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 11th Nov., at 11 p.m.
SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
HAKONE MARU ... Friday, 9th Dec., at 11 a.m.**HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM**
MITSUBISHI MARU ... Saturday, 2nd October.
MATSUURA MARU ... End of November.**LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.**

KAMAKURA MARU ... Beginning of December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.**NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.**DUBBAN MARU ... Thursday, 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.
DELAGOA MARU ... Friday, 25th Nov.**NEW YORK via SUEZ.**

RANGON MARU ... End of Oct.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

KAWACHI MARU ... Tuesday, 8th November.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

AKITA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Oct.

WAKASA MARU ... Thursday, 3rd Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

BENTEN MARU ... Saturday, 15th Oct.

TOTOMI MARU (omitting Penang) ... Saturday, 29th Oct.

NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANYO MARU ... Friday, 18th Nov., at 11 p.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 28th Oct., at 11 a.m.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Friday, 15th Nov.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Sunday, 20th Nov., at 11 a.m.

LIMA MARU (calling Nagasaki, Kobe) ... Sunday, 29th Nov.

For further information apply to:— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**
Telephone Nos. 229 & 232.

K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

20,000 DOCTORS

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PLASMON

ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because

It yields a delicious beverage containing ALL
the constituents able to support Life.—Lancet.**EMPIRE SHIPPING.****CENTRAL COMMITTEE SUGGESTED.**The creation of a permanent Imperial
Shipping Board, replacing the Imperial
Shipping Committee, is proposed by that
committee, whose report was issued on
September 1st as a White Paper. It is
suggested that the new body should in-
herit the committee's name, but, to avoid
confusion, it is referred to as a board.
Purposes which, it is recommended by the
committee, might be served by the board are:—(a) To perform such duties as may be
entrusted to them under laws in regard
to inter-imperial shipping, applicable to
the whole or to important parts of the
Empire.(b) To inquire into complaints in re-
gard to ocean freights and conditions in
inter-imperial trade or questions of a
similar nature referred to them by any
of the Governments of the Empire.(c) To exercise conciliation between the
interests concerned in inter-imperial
shipping.(d) To promote co-ordination in regard
to hours and other facilities necessary
for inter-imperial shipping.The diversity of the several functions
indicated above might the committee
states, suggest a doubt whether they could
be executed with reasonable thoroughness
and prospect of success by one and the
same body. Some of these functions may
be quasi-judicial, some those of a com-
mittee of inquiry, others of the nature
of conciliation, and others again simply
those of collecting and correlating in-
formation. All are, however, closely
inter-connected, and the main endeavour
in regard to each of them would be the
same: to promote the mutual strength
and prosperity of all the nations form-
ing the British Empire. The general
work of the proposed permanent board
will in all probability have very much
the same characteristics as that which
has so far been done by the Imperial
Shipping Committee, which has found its
constitution very well adapted for the
purpose of that work. It is important, in
the committee's view, that the size of the
board should not be to any appreciable
extent greater than that of the present
Imperial Shipping Committee. The
functions contemplated for the new body
are such as in the committee's opinion
will render the chairmanship a position
of special importance, the work of which
will be so absorbing that, in their opin-
ion, it should be a paid post. The official
representation of the United Kingdom,
of the Dominions, of India, and of the
Colonies and Protectorates must remain
as in the present committee. The official
members would, of course, hold office, at
the pleasure of the Government nomi-
nating them. The members of the present
committee chosen as experienced in ship-
ping and commerce are all domiciled in
Great Britain, but an endeavour should
be made to secure the attendance of one or
more representatives in close touch with
overseas shipping and commercial inter-
ests. The committee recommends chiefly
from this point of view that there should
be as many as six representatives of ship-
ping and commerce for the whole of the
Empire, and it thinks that this should
be the representation of shipping and
commercial interests in the Dominions
could be secured, and that probably some
rotation of representation could be
arranged among the several Dominions.
Of these six members, three should be
chosen more especially for their experi-
ence in shipping and three more espe-
cially for their experience in commerce,
and they should be appointed for a
period of three years in each case, but
that one of each group should retire
each year.While the official representatives of the
several parts of the Empire on the board
must be chosen, severally, by their Gov-
ernments, the choice of the chairman and
of the representatives of shipping and
commerce must ultimately rest with some
Imperial authority, or in default thereof
with the British Government acting in
consultation with the Governments of the
other parts of the Empire. The com-
mittee is inclined to the view that the
best way of providing for the actual
appointment of the proposed new board
would be its incorporation by a Royal
Charter, following the precedent of the
Imperial War Graves Commission.In making these recommendations the
committee does not contemplate that there
should be set up any office in the nature
of a Government department. In addi-
tion to the actual members of the board
only a very small secretariat would be
required, and the services of the chair-
man would be honorary. The total ex-
penses should thus not reach more than
a very few thousand pounds, and these
should be met by contributions from
each part of the Empire represented
on the board. In the creation of a new
body of the kind contemplated, it is very
necessary to consider the possibilities of,
and to guard against, overlapping with
the existing departments of Government
in the United Kingdom, the Dominions,
and India charged with the administra-
tion of the existing shipping laws, and
with the general duty of watching over
merchant shipping and seamen. There
has been a tendency for matters of a
really departmental nature to be brought
before the Imperial Shipping Committee,
and the committee is of opinion that any
attempt to make the proposed new board
a court of appeal from the decisions or
policy of individual Governments or
departments in respect of matters which
are wholly and properly within their
competence should be guarded against.
This object will best be achieved by the
settled practice and continuity of policy
of such a board rather than by any
formal delimitation of its functions.**THE SILVER REPORT.**Messrs. Montagu's report of September
15th, says that India has again been the
chief buyer for both cash and future
delivery, and there have been both sales
and purchases on China's account. The
market has not been well supplied, and
quotations have further advanced during
the week. The market closes with a
steady tone. The Washington correspond-
ent of Financial Review states that
70,204,000 ounces of silver were purchased
under the Pittman Act up to the 20th
August, and 23,803,000 dollars of silver
were coined under the Act up to the 2nd
September.**NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES****NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.**THE Company's Steamship
"SHIDZUOKA MARU"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
Noon, To-Day.Goods not cleared by 20th October, 1.1,
will be subject to rent.Damaged packages must be left in the
Godown for examination by the Consignee's
and the Co.'s representative at an appointed
hour on THURSDAY & FRIDAY. All claims must
be presented within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date they cannot be
recognized. No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godown.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,**
Agents.

Hongkong, October 15th, 1921. 1602

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.**
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.**CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer**"HYDEUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be dis-
charged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it
will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms
and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The
Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown
on and after 18th October.Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godown, where they will be
examined on any Tuesday and Friday between
the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free
storage period.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 10th Oct. will
be subject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before the
2nd Nov., or they will not be recognized.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.
Hongkong, October 15th, 1921. 1603**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.**
FROM JAPAN.**THE Steamship**"MACASAR MARU"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery
may be obtained.Goods not cleared by the 18th Oct., will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godown, where they will be
examined at 10 A.M. on the 18th Oct. Claims
against the Steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be
recognized.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.
Hongkong, October 15th, 1921. 1597**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION**
COMPANY, LIMITED.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND**
SINGAPORE.**THE Steamship**"YATSHING"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.Goods not cleared by the 18th Inst.
will be subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godown, where they will be
examined. Claims against the steamer must be
presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, October 15th, 1921. 1608**FOR SALE****GARDEN SEEDS**
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leading sorts raised by a well-known local
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HONGKONG

P. O. Box 229. 164

INDO-CHINA**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.****SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "YATSHING" ... Tues., 18th Oct., D'light.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "LOKSANG" ... Tues., 18th Oct., 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN ... "CHUPSHING" ... Tues., 18th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "CHIOYSHANG" ... Thurs., 20th Oct., D'light.
BANDAKAN ... "YANIS" ... Wed., 19th Oct., Noon.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA ... "CHANGSANG" ... Thurs., 20th Oct., 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI ... "HANGSANG" ... Fri., 21st Oct., D'light.
MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Fri., 21st Oct., 3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI ... "NAMSANG" ... Sun., 23rd Oct., D'light.CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and
Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamer proceed via Straits
and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are
fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified
Surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and
Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can
be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all
Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good
passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,
calling at dohow when inducement offers.BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons
steamers s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers
having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on
through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau
and Lahad Dato.TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok
via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger
accommodation.**CALCUTTA LINE.**s.s. "CHAKSANG" will be despatched on or about
Thursday, 20th Oct., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTAThrough Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-
TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 315.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**OUTWARDS.**Vessel
S.S. "PRIMROSESHIRE" ... Due Hongkong
S.S. "GLENIFFER" ... 18th Oct.
M.V. "GLENLYLE" ... 21st Oct.
M.V. "GLENOSLE" ... 10th Nov.
20th Nov.**HOMEWARDS.**Vessel
M.V. "GLENAPP" ... Leaves Hongkong
S.S. "CAENARVONSHIRE" ... 17th Oct. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "GLENIFFER" ... 7th Nov. LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
23rd Nov. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**The Glen Line, Ltd., Agents.**

Telephone No. 315 sub-ex. 23 and 3695. 16

Cable Address

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Messrs. A.B.C. 5th Fl.

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Telephone: Sansany

3844 3332.

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ALWAYS READY FOR

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Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

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Subject to change without notice.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at OALOUTTA and/or OOTOMBO

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.
JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW.
S.S. "KENTUCKY" ... 8th Oct.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... 19th Oct.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
S.S. "CITY OF DELHI" ... 15th Nov.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

Reiss & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "BURYMACHER" ... via Suez Canal ... 13th Oct.
S.S. "CITY OF ADELAIDE" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st Nov.
S.S. "TYDEUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 13th Nov.
S.S. "KANSAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 17th Nov.

* Call at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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HONGKONG AND CANTON; REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
MANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	AMAZONE ... 11,000 ...	On or about 6th Nov.
MARSHALLS via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"ARMAND BEHIO" 11,000 ... "CORDILLERE" 11,000 ... "ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 ...	On or about 22nd Oct. On or about 30th Oct. On or about 6th Nov.

* Omit Haiphong and Penang.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

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R. HODENFUSER,
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Queen's Building

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIKONG ... Capt. W. Cooper ... TUESDAY, Oct. 18th, at 2 P.M.
HAIKONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... FRIDAY, Oct. 21st, at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakely Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYTON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
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NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,000	15th Oct. 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	20th Oct.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SARDINIA"	8,600	29th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"RYANZA"	7,000	26th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAHORE"	5,300	29th Nov.	Singapore Colombo & Bombay

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"BURYALUS" ... 3,600 ... 5th Oct. 1 p.m. ... Singapore only.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	8,000	19th Oct. 10.30	Manila, Thursday Island,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th Nov. [a.m.]	Townsville, Brisbane,
			Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	6,100	21st Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	26th Oct.	Yokohama direct.
"RYANZA"	7,000	26th Oct.	Shanghai and Japan.
"LAHORE"	5,300	5th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe.

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. S.S. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the 16th January, 1932, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measurement not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG. Agents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Wednesday, 8th Nov.
BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE."MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Nov.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"MALAY MARU" ... Thursday, 27th Oct.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARIZONA MARU" (omit Shanghai) ... Friday, 31st Oct.

"MANILA MARU" ... Friday, 4th Nov.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Friday, 14th Oct.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.
"BORNEO MARU" ... Friday, 31st Oct.JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai
"ATLAS MARU" ... Wednesday, 19th Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Saturday, 22nd Oct.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY
"ROSHU MARU" ... Tuesday, 18th Oct.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building. [80]

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For	Steamer	To Sail
GOIHOW, FAKHOI & HPHONG	"KAIPOHONG"	On 15th Oct., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHEYAN"	On 15th Oct., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 15th Oct., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LUCHOW"	On 16th Oct., 10 a.m.
HOPHONG	"PAKHOI"	On 17th Oct., 10 a.m.
CHEFOO	"CHILLY"	On 17th Oct., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"ORUSAN"	On 18th Oct., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 18th Oct., Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 20th Oct., Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOH"	On 20th Oct., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANSI"	On 24th Oct., 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 3rd Nov., 4 p.m.

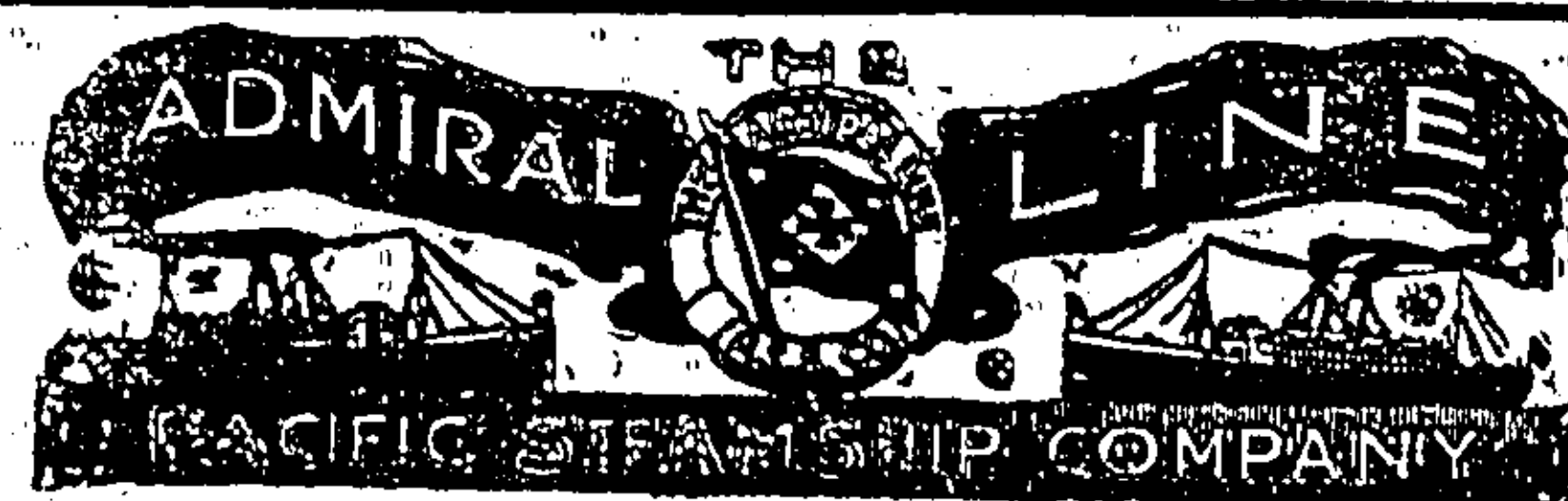
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S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Nov. 11th

S.S. "ABECOS" ... Dec. 7th

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FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

W. ATCHER ... To MANILA ... Nov. 8th.

"WENATCHEE" ... Nov. 18th ... arrived Dec. 9th.

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S.S. "JADDEN" ... 24th Oct.

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St. George's BuildingTelephone 5165.
Telegrams (Furness).

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